

Poplar Hill Horticultural Services  
14320 Poplar Hill Road  
Germantown, Maryland 20874  
May 11, 2021

Christopher Huska, PE

Re: 1600 38<sup>th</sup> St NW, Washington, D.C.

A survey of the significant trees has been made at the above location. They are as follows. The numbers correspond to the accompanying map. [Note: below identification numbers have also been referenced to the site survey in civil plans developed by Huska Consulting dated 9-30-2021]

1. Northern red oak, *Quercus rubra*, DBH 39.9", cir 125.3", CRZ 59.9', SRZ 20', canopy 60%. **Heritage tree**
2. Pin oak, *Quercus palustris*, DBH 27.2", cir 85.4", CRZ 40.8', SRZ 13.6', canopy 75% **Special tree**
3. Pin oak, *Quercus palustris*, DBH 25", cir 78.5", CRZ 37.5', SRZ 12.5', canopy 75% **Special tree**
4. Sweet gum, *Liquidambar salicifolia*, DBH 7.0, cir 22", CRZ 10.5', SRZ 3.5', canopy 80%
5. Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*, DBH 9.3", cir 29.2", CRZ 14', SRZ 3.5', canopy 90%, unbalanced architecture
6. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 9.7, cir 30.5", CRZ 14.5', SRZ 4.9', canopy 85%
7. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 11, cir 34.5", CRZ 16.5', SRZ 5.5', canopy 85%
8. Black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, DBH 8.7, cir 27", CRZ 13', SRZ 4.3', canopy 45%
9. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH 9.9, cir 31", CRZ 14.9', SRZ 5', canopy 60%
10. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 12.6", cir 39.", CRZ 18.9', SRZ 6.3', canopy 100%
11. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 9.3", cir 29", CRZ 13.9', SRZ 4.6', canopy 100%
12. Pin oak, *Quercus palustris*, DBH est 20", cir 63", CRZ 30', SRZ 10' **special tree**
13. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH 32.8", cir 103", CRZ 49', SRZ 16.4', canopy 75%, Poor architecture, bad cuts on west side, bacterial wet wood **heritage tree**
14. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 9.4", cir 29.5", CRZ 14', SRZ 4.7', canopy 40%

15. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH 41.3", cir 129.7", CRZ 62', SRZ 20.6', canopy 60%, codominant trunks **heritage tree**
16. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH 29.7", cir 93.2", CRZ 44.5', SRZ 14.8', canopy 60% **special tree**
17. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH 24.7", cir 77.6", CRZ 37', SRZ 12.3', canopy 35% **special tree**
18. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH est 25", cir 78.5", CRZ 37.5', SRZ 12.5' **special tree**
19. Black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, DBH est 17", cir 53", CRZ 25.5', SRZ 8.5' **special tree**
20. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 10.4", cir 32.7", CRZ 15.6', SRZ 5', canopy 100%
21. Sugar maple, *Acer saccharum*, DBH 15.7", cir 49.3", CRZ 23.5', SRZ 7', canopy 75% **special tree**
22. Sugar maple, *Acer saccharum*, DBH 9.1", cir 29.6", CRZ 13.6', SRZ 4.5', canopy 70%
23. Black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, DBH 51.8", cir 162.7', CRZ 77.7', SRZ 25.9', canopy 70% Codominant trunks. **Heritage tree**
24. Southern magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, DBH 12.9", cir 40.5", CRZ 19.3', SRZ 6.5' canopy 50%
25. Black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, DBH 28.7", cir 90.1", CRZ 43', SRZ 14.3', canopy 35% **special tree**
26. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH 43", cir 135', CRZ 64.5', SRZ 21.5', canopy 75% **Heritage tree**
27. Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 9.3, cir 29.2", CRZ 14', SRZ 4.65', canopy 40%
28. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 10.8", cir 33.9", CRZ 16.2', SRZ 5.4', canopy 50%
29. Black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, DBH 12.5", cir 39.25", CRZ 18.75', SRZ 6.25', canopy 60%, co-dominant from the ground
30. Red maple, *Acer rubrum*, DBH 10.2", cir 32", CRZ 15.3', SRZ 5', canopy 60%
31. Northern red oak, *Quercus rubra*, DBH 43.4", cir 136.3", CRZ 65', SRZ 21.7', canopy 60% **Heritage tree**
32. Northern red oak, *Quercus rubra*, DBH 37.8", cir 118.7", CRZ 56.7', SRZ 18.9' **Heritage tree**
33. Callery pear, *Pyrus calleryana*, DBH 33.8", cir 106", CRZ 50.7', SRZ 16.9', canopy 65%, tri-dominant trunks. Care of Trees 70
34. Sugar maple. *Acer saccharum*, DBH 28.5", cir 89.5", CRZ 43', SRZ 14', canopy 75%. Multi-dominant trunks, Care of Trees 74 **special tree**
35. Tulip poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, DBH est., cir, CRZ, SRZ, canopy, cannot reach
36. Callery pear, *Pyrus calleryana*, DBH 22.3", cir 70", CRZ 33.5', SRZ 11.1', canopy 30% **special tree**

**37. Black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, DBH 38.3", cir 120.3", CRZ 57.5', SRZ 19', canopy 35%. 20 degree lean towards south. Co-dominant trunks. Care of Trees  
86 Heritage tree**

All trees in the District of Columbia contribute to the beneficial canopy cover and should be protected for their heat and storm water mitigating effects. This site enjoys the presence of many special trees and heritage trees which are especially beneficial. The trees within the construction area are to be treated as follows. **All personnel and subcontractors are required to be instructed in these precautions.**

1. Where practical, all sides of the CRZ are to be fenced with tree protection fencing
2. No construction materials are to be delivered or stored in the CRZ.
3. No trash or weeds should be allowed to accumulate in the CRZ during construction
4. No disposal of construction fluids such as gasoline, paint, or wash water from any construction activity.
5. No construction traffic is allowed in the CRZ. If passage of equipment is unavoidable, a wood chip mulch should be applied to a depth of 10" to prevent compaction of the root area. The excess mulch is to be removed at the end of the construction period. Cribbing is suggested if equipment will pass in close proximity to the trees' trunks.
6. It is recommended that post construction, the areas that are the most heavily compacted be remediated by vertical mulching. All root areas should be kept under a 2 – 3" layer of organic mulch for the life of the trees.
7. No change of grade is permitted
8. When passing utilities in the CRZ, boring is required and trenching not permitted
9. The tree should be watered every 10 days as needed from April through September as needed depending on the weather.

Excavation in the CRZ, especially close to the trunk is to be avoided. If tree roots are encountered, they are to be treated as follows: smaller roots (<2" diameter) should be cut cleanly with an appropriate tool (pruners, loppers or saw) and not ripped up by a backhoe or similar digging machinery. Roots greater than 2" should be worked around and not severed as these are the main supporting laterals that keep the tree from falling. Exposed roots should be covered with burlap, canvas, or other material to keep the area moist. Exposed roots under the covering should be watered as needed (possibly daily) to remain moist during the time the excavation is open. It is strongly recommended that any excavation be filled as soon as possible.

After care for all trees includes deep watering during times of drought. 2 – 3" of an organic mulch should be maintained over the root zone of the tree for its life time. Planting within the CRZ should be limited and only with shallow, non-competitive plant

material. Care should be taken to ensure that the mulch is not stacked against the main trunk. Regular arborist inspections should be made every few years and limb dieback noted.

For special and heritage trees, after the tree protection materials have been removed (site visit number 6) an ANSI A-300 Level II<sup>1</sup> inspection should be made on the trees and will be reported to all concerned parties.

It is proposed that the ANSI A-300 Level II inspection be made on an annual basis for 3 years. If a defect is observed warranting further observation, then a Level III assessment<sup>2</sup> may be recommended. Based on those inspections any recommended remediation will be made in writing.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Carol Allen

Professional horticulturist  
ISA Certified Arborist # M-5646A  
MDA Pesticide consultant #39269  
Chesapeake Bay Landscape Professional #1-00136  
Montgomery County RainScapes Professional

1. ANSI A-300 Level II inspection: a 360-degree, ground-based visual inspection of all above ground tree parts (above ground roots, trunk, trunk flare, branches, and crown) that includes observations on all targets and related site conditions. This will include identification of any defect indicators. A risk assessment rating will be made.
2. ANSI A-300 Level III inspection: all of the Level II components but may also include aerial inspection and evaluation of structural defects in branches, decay testing, and below grade root evaluation if warranted.

